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PROHIBITION AT WORK.

St. Paul Pioneer Press, Dec. 14th.

We referred some time ago to the results of prohibition and high license as compared in the states where they are respectively sanctioned by law. The attention of people who are thinking and preparing to act on the question of regulating the liquor traffic is now called to a thorough analysis of the condition of one state, which has been made with most amazing results. Senator Sutton of Marshalltown, Iowa, has investigated the present condition of the liquor traffic in every city town and village in the state. The facts which he has ascertained are printed in summarized form by the Chicago Tribune. Even thus condensed they occupy seven columns of fine type. The essential facts of this great body of evidence cannot be passed by lightly. They deserve to be read by thinking men and women everywhere, to whom the treatment that shall be applied to the traffic in intoxicants is a question of vital importance. We pass over all the voluminous details, which are so given as to admit of no reflection upon their accuracy. The name of each town is stated, the population, the number of saloons two years ago, the number now, the number of drug stores selling liquor, and the name of the correspondent who vouches for the statements. Such facts, resting on no secret inquiry, but backed by individual responsibility in every locality, cannot be called in question. A summation by counties, covering every inch of the state, gives the number of saloons open before the passage of the prohibitory law as 1,805; the number of saloons running openly now, 1,857; the number of saloons now running "on the sly" 420. The net result of the law, therefore, is that there are thirty one more open saloons in the state under prohibition than under license, and 420 saloons added by the release from local taxation. The whole number of saloons has increased by 459 since the law went into effect.

An analysis of the table shows just what we have learned to expect. In the little places, where public opinion was already against the sale of liquors, and where the matter could easily be controlled, the saloons have decreased in number or vanished. In all the larger places the increase has been enormous. Boone county had formerly 35 saloons, now it has 58; Clinton had 119, and now has 171; Dubuque has 268 open and on the sly, where it formerly had 138; Des Moines has exactly doubled its 50 saloons; Keokuk has 35 instead of 20; Scott has risen from 139 to 179; Polk rejoices in an increase from 70 to 175. Counties having formerly less than 20 saloons show, as a rule, a decrease; where there were 20 or more before the law, there are now, with but six exceptions, in the whole state, more, and usually very many more. In 72 cities and towns, including all the larger and many of the smaller centers of population in the state, the saloonkeepers are in power, and the "mayor and police are elected by and obey the traffic." In twenty five cities and towns a regular tax is imposed and the old license system is openly in force. In all the remainder of the state the liquor business goes on its prosperous way, relieved of any necessity to contribute to the public revenues. Prohibition has taken effect in precisely those localities where it would have effect under local option. Where practically all the people desired it it has been enforced. But the traffic, driven out of those places, has quartered itself in those sections where the people did not believe in prohibition. There no power, human or divine, can make it anything but a mockery and a farce. The experience of Marshalltown, Senator Sutton's city, is so good an illustration that its history is worth citing in full:

Marshalltown always gives a handsome Republican majority. It did so this year. Now, at two city elections we have nominated the strongest possible man who would pledge himself to enforce the prohibitory law, and each time we have made every possible effort to elect him, and each time we have been beaten by a decided majority, and the last time much worse than the first. In the election of councilmen for the several wards we have suffered the same defeats, and now the mayor and every member of the council (all Republicans save one councilman) are opposed to the enforcement of the law. We organized to enforce the law, despite the mayor and the police. Several prominent citizens subscribed $100 each. One of the best law firms in the town was employed, and we began. The juries first went back on us. Then the courts got weak-kneed. At last our money ran out and the friends of the law got tired out. Since then the saloonkeepers have held high carnival, and the traffic has flooded the town and all the country around, and for the first time in the history of our county the grand jury refused to indict saloonkeepers.

It is no wonder that Mr. Sutton cries aloud for relief from a humbug which deliberately intensifies the curse it pretends to remove. The worst is that any honest man, really desirous of lessening the evils of intemperance, and having these facts before his eyes, should fail to renounce and curse prohibition as the strongest ally that ever came to the rescue of the whiskey traffic. The experience of Iowa has convinced rational men that what she must have, as Mr. Sutton plainly states, is a high license law for the state, regulating the business in the large cities; with local option for those communities where public sentiment is such that its abolition can be accomplished. We do not know how far Iowa is joined to her idols. It is not safe to say that even these revelations will force the people to admit that human nature is not to be revolutionized by an act of the legislature. What the professional prohibitionist cares about is not so much the suppression of the liquor traffic as the adoption by the state of a canting and idle pretense. But the honest conscientious moral voters who help the professional prohibitionist to attain his ends are of a different sort. If not in Iowa, at least in other states where this issue is kept alive, they should see to it that by no act of theirs is aid or countenance extended to the pernicious, fallacious and immoral scheme which fastens the curse of intemperance upon a community by relieveiving it of the espionage and the restrictions of police surveillance, and a strict accountability to the authorities and the laws.

Brant's Statute.

The casting of the Brant statute has, we hear, been postponed, *sine die*, in consequence of an accident to the mould at the foundry. The statue itself is, fortunately, uninjured, and the delay caused will not alter the date of the contract limit for completing the bronze work. Mr. Percy Wood, the artist is, we understand, now engaged upon two bas reliefs showing the "totems" of the Six Nations (the bear and the wolf), which were introduced upon the memorial specially by the desire of the Indians themselves. The drawings of the pedestals (which will very shortly be commenced at the quarries) have been completed by Messrs. Francis & Sons, the architects of the Hotel Metropole.—Canadian Gazette, London.

A Manitobian Opinion of Temperance Men

Winnipeg Free Press.

"Temperance politicians" mostly need watching. Their anxiety to benefit themselves is generally anything but temperate.

Farm Hints for January.

Of course, before you take your vacation, the farm harness will be oiled and repaired, the wagons, the sleighs, and buggies and carriages, carefully examined, and the nuts tightened. There will be a place for everything, and everything will be in its place—forks, rakes, hoes, shovels, spades, chains, clevises, whiffle-trees, plows, cultivators, horse-rake, mower, binder, roller, harrow, farm drill, garden drill, garden line, corn maker—I am afraid my corn maker is sticking on the fence, but I have no expectation of taking a vacation, unless we may conclude that that is the proper place for it.

Of course you will get the harrow teeth sharpened, and the wood-work saturated with crude petroleum. The manure will be all drawn out and piled in the field. You will get everything ready for the lambs, and the pens will be made comfortable for the early spring lambs. You will have a plenty of troughs and racks. Hoops will be tightened on barrels, New leather will be put on pumps. Pruning will be done. Dead trees will be cut down and worked up. Dead branches of shade trees will be removed, and wherever shade trees, or trees on the lawn are too thick, they will be thinned out. Fences, gates, and bars, will be in perfect order. All the pig pens, cow stables, hen house, cellars and sheep sheds, will have two coats of white wash, and some of them three. The potatoes in the cellar will be sorted over, the decayed ones removed, and those intended for seed, for market, or for home use put by themselves. There will be no broken panes of glass; no windows loose in the frames; the doors, the locks, and the bolts, will all work smoothly. The garret will be overhauled. Perhaps you will say this is woman's work. At any rate, you will see that they have a good bench for the wash tubs. JOSEPH HARRIS in American Agriculturist for January.

Pruning, When and How.

The jobbing gardeners and others, who go about trimming (they often call it "thrumming") grape vines, and fruit and ornamental trees, look so wise, and surround the matter with so much mystery, that many ordinary people fear to undertake it. As to the time of pruning—we refer to the removal of ripened wood—it may be done at any time between the fall of the leaf, and when the swelling of the buds indicates that new leaves are about to be produced. It is not advisable to prune in severe winter weather, as at that time, the wood may crack and make a bad wound. Besides, that is a time when it is uncomfortable to do the work. The outfit for one who would undertake to do his own pruning is: a sharp pruning-knife, a pair of pruning-shears: a pruning saw, i. e. a saw with a narrow blade, the teeth of which have a wide set. For branches not over two inches in diameter at the base, many prefer a broad, stout chisel to a saw. This has a socket into which handles of various lengths can be inserted. The chisel is placed at the under side of the branch to be removed, and the end of the handle is struck upwards with a heavy mallet. All large wounds should be covered with some material to protect them from the weather. Shellac varnish is best for this purpose, but at the present price of alcohol, is too expensive. Melted grafting wax is the best substitute, and in the absence of this, any thick paint may be used. To prune understandingly, one must know something of the manner of growth of trees, etc. The most important point is this: the growth next spring will proceed from the buds that were formed last season.—American Agriculturist for January.

Look to Your Live-Stock in January.

January is a critical month with all kind of live stock. They should be kept comfortable and gaining. If they begin to fall off in condition, they will be sure to lose rapidly, and will require more food and better care to keep them up, than if well housed, and continuously well fed. Be systematic and regular, then they will not stand and worry for food or water, and will take time to feed, to ruminate, and to rest. Look after sheds and stables, to keep clean and warm. Water ought not to freeze in cow or horse stables, on the coldest nights, and at the same time the ventilation should be such, that the air is always sweet. Pigs suffer greatly with the cold, and should have dry, well littered nests, always litter them with straw or swamp hay, enough so they can cover themselves out of sight in it. Sheep should have dry sheds; they bear a great deal of cold, but should not have wet or dirty straw to lie in. Where much straw is to be thrown into their sheds provide a few moveable platforms, like old barn doors, for them to stand upon. They will be a great comfort to them, and they are easily turned over when fresh straw is thrown in, or they get dirty. Fowls will lay if they have warm houses, are well fed and have a chance to exercise. The free range of cattle sheds, sheep sheds and the barnyards, gives usually sufficient exercise. If debarred from these they must have sheltered runs and bare ground. Ducks need to be well fed, but not allowed to get too fat if they are to begin laying early. Too much corn is always bad, except for fattening poultry, as it produces internal fat, stops laying, and makes the fowls lazy. No exercise, no eggs.—American Agriculturist for January.

"How Grant Marched Against Mark Twain."

The New York Sun calls attention to the curious fact that Mark Twain's article, in the December Century, "The Private History of a Campaign that Failed," is, by an odd coincidence, a contemporaneous supplement to chapter 18 in the first volume, just printed, of General Grant's memoirs. It appears that the only time that General Grant was really scared was when he had to meet the little army which his future publisher was a private. At Palmyra, Grant, then a colonel, was ordered to move against Col. Thomas Harris, who was said to be encamped at the little town of Florida some twenty five miles away. In his memoirs General Grant tells how his heart kept getting higher as he approached the enemy, until he felt it in his throat but when he reached the point where he expected to see them and found they had fled his heart resumed its place. Mark Twain was one of the "enemy," and that he and his fellow soldiers were equally frightened appears in his frank confession in the December Century. The difference between the two soldiers was that Mark Twain was thrown into such trepidation that he then and there abandoned forever the profession of arms. Years after General Grant made on that occasion the discovery that the enemy was as much afraid of him as he had been of them. "This," says General Grant, "was a view of the question I had never taken before, but it was one I never forgot afterward. From that event to the close of the war, I never experienced trepidation upon confronting an an enemy, though I felt more or less anxiety."

A Russian War Predicted.

Society at St. Petersburg is just now much occupied with the revival of a very curious story. About three years ago there was a spiritualistic seance at the Officers' Club in that city, at which the spirit of a famous departed general was called up, and prophesied among other things that there would be a great war in 1886, in which Russia would take the leading part. As the ghost of the deceased warrior mentioned among the names of officers who would greatly distinguish themselves during the war, those of some men who did not even figure in the army list, the affair was looked upon as a joke and nothing more was thought of it. But, by a strange coincidence, among recent appointments to the rank of commissioned officers the very names appear which the spirit had foretold, the bearers being men of no family, who have risen from the ranks. As there is no country in the world where aspersitution is carried to such an extent as in Russia, the incident has caused quite a sensation. It would not be very strange if at the commencement of the year 1886 we should see Russia drawn into a war with Austria, as a result of the struggle between Servia and Bulgaria.

Huxley on Smoking.

At a certain debate on smoking among the members of the British Association, Professor Huxley told the story of his struggles in a way which utterly put the anti-tobacconists to confusion.

"For forty years of my life," he said "tobacco has been a steady poison to me. [Loud cheers from the anti-tobacconists.] In my youth, as a medical student, I tried to smoke. In vain! At every fresh attempt my insidious foe stretched me on the floor. [Repeated cheers.] I entered the navy. Again I tried to smoke, and again met with defeat. I hated tobacco. I could have almost lent my support to any institution that had for its object the putting tobacco smokers to death. [Vociferous cheering.] A few years ago I was in Brittany with some friends. We went to an inn. They began to smoke, and looked very happy, and outside it was very wet and dismal. I thought I would try a cigar. [Murmuring.] I did so. [Great expectations.] I smoked that cigar; it was delicious. [Groans.] From that moment I was a changed man, and I now feel that smoking in moderation is a comfortable and laudable practice, and is productive of good. [Dismay and confusion of the anti-tobacconists. Roars of laughter from the smokers.] There is no more harm in a pipe than there is in a cup of tea. You may poison yourself by drinking too much green tea, and kill yourself by eating too many beefsteaks. For my own part, I consider that tobacco, in moderation is a sweetener and equalizer of the temper." [Total rout of the anti-tobacconists and complete triumph of the smokers.]

Some Hints for the Guest Chamber.

A spare room would, to some minds, suggest a room that was not only unused by the family, but was really spare in various directions. Possibly the idea of a few simple articles of absolute necessity originated in the description given in the Bible of the Prophet's chamber—the bed, the table, the stool, the candlestick were in all probability the usual number of pieces allowed to a home, even in homes of the wealthy, in those days. But now when guests were received, they should at least be treated as well as the family, and even a little extra attention would not be amiss. Have the room as pleasant and cheery as possible. If there is a closet in it, do not think it necessary to fill it up with family garments that look to the visitor's eye as if they were destined to hang there for years. A guest does not enjoy living in her trunk, and merely a hook or two stranded off in a dark corner on which to hang her choicest garments, are very unsatisfactory. A small writing desk conveniently furnished with its ink stand, pens, paper and stamps, would certainly add to the comfort of those who may have been warmly welcomed. I have mentioned some of the necessities of the spare room, trusting that all will endeavor to add to the little touches, such as a few flowers in a vase, which go to show the delicate thoughtfulness of those who would apply the golden rule to themselves as well as to others.—ELMER LYNNDE in American Agriculturist for January.

Window Plants for January.

The window, garden and greenhouse, should now be gay with bloom, and repay the earlier care.... Bring potted bulbs from cellar, to give a succession of bloom. Those out of flower should have the stalks cut away, and the leaves allowed to grow until they turn yellow, when the pots may go to the cellar.... Insects, dust, and dryness of the air, are the chief enemies of the window garden. The Red Spider is so small, that it is rarely seen. The leaves turn brown, and soon fall. Examine the lower surface of the leaves with a magnifier; if a red or brown mite is seen, it is the red spider. Syringe the under side of the foliage frequently and copiously, laying the plant on its side in a sink or bath tub; this is the only remedy. For Greenfly, or plant lice generally, syringe with tobacco water. Meal-bug and scale insects, are best removed by hand-picking.... If earth-worms infest the soil of pots, saturate the ball with lime water. It will not hurt the plants if soon watered with rain water.... If a very cold spell comes on, remove the tender plants to the middle of the room at night, and cover them with some light fabric, or with newspapers.—American Agriculturist for January.

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A Religious Paper on Ministerial Exemptions.

From the Canadian Baptist.

Judge McDougall has given his judgment upon the vexed question of ministerial exemptions. According to his interpretation of the law, ministers in charge of a congregation, those whose whole time is given to the church, such as missionary superintendents, superannuated ministers, and theological professors may have advantage of exemption from taxation; while managers of denominational book-rooms and editors of religious papers must pay like laymen. We have no quarrel whatever with the judge's interpretation of the law. We do not believe in the law in itself, however; this whole business of ministerial exemption ought to be swept away. As long as the law provides ministers with the privilege of receiving the freedom of the city, they of course cannot be blamed for availing themselves of it. In our opinion, however, ministers are as good as other men and should be treated as others are.

We have received from George Stinson & Co., of Portland, Maine, the well known Art Publishers, a magnificent, full length, steel engraving of General Grant. It is after Anderson's celebrated photograph, which was made while the general was still in full vigor, and represents him in his sturdy manly strength, as the people wish to remember him. It is, undoubtedly, the best portrait ever made of the general.

Messrs. Stinson & Co. are in need of agents for several important, popular, new publications, and offer inducements that should be heeded by those in need of profitable work; those who write to them will receive, free, full particulars.

NEWS ITEMS.

McKay's wharf and warehouses at Hamilton were destroyed by fire last week; damage, $30,000.

Patrick Egan claims to have sent $30,000 to Parnell from the United.

The subscriptions received in Montreal for Reil's family amount to $262,95.

By a recent Act of the Oregon Legislature women are admitted to the bar and can practice in all the courts.

A young man is now lying in jail at Montreal for refusing to pay $1000 damages judgment for which was given against him a few weeks ago for breach of promise and betrayal of a young girl.

A terrible colliery accident is reported from Wales, by which twelve lives were lost. Thirty miners have been rescued, and large number are still in imminent peril.

The hydrophobia scare in New Jersey is increasing. Several persons have been bitten at Keyport and Mattawan, and all dogs found on the streets unmuzzled are shot.

The woods in the vicinity of Hillsboro, Ill., are infested with wolves, which are committing great havoc among sheep, one farmer losing as many as twenty-five in one night this week.

Mr. Henry Parkman Sturgis, who won a Liberal seat in the Tory stronghold of Dorsetshire, is an American, born in Boston in 1847, and he is married to a daughter of Viscount Hampden, late Speaker of the House of Commons.

The number of communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States is 397,192, a net increase over last year of 14,977. Other statistics show 5,729 clergy, 4,565 parishes and missions, and 34,069 confirmed.

The Marquis of Lorne, Col. Ingersoll, millionaires Astor and Carnegie, an Irish Member of Parliament-elect, John Boyle O'Reilly, Cassius M. Clay, Sir John MacDonald, Frank B. Sanborn have articles in the January number of the North American Review.

In a number of the Scottish counties from 10 to 15 per cent. of the voting population are Irish of Irish extraction. The major portion of these factors in the industrial development of the county has settled in Scotland since the setting in of the free trade era.

The British House of Commons has sent many a valuable man to a premature grave. Lord Landsdowne's brother, Lord E. Fitzmaurice, had for a indefinite time to abandon political life, and Lord Dalhousie and Sir A. Otway have since been warned by doctors took keep away from Westminster.

A week or two ago there came to Dublin a young man who could speak no other language than the Irish, and who had to be accompanied by an interpreter about the the streets of the capital of his native country. The youth was born on the island of Boffin, off the Connemara coast, where out of some 600 or 700 inhabitants only nine speak English.

There is a story going the rounds of the English military clubs that when the news of the capture of Mandalay, arrived, Lord Wolseley telegraphed to General Prendergast; "You have done capitally; I could have hardly done better myself." This is as good as the yarn about the Claimant replying when urged by his friends to obtain a seat in parliament, "the aristocracy do not sit in the House of Commons.

The John Bull locomotive, the ancestor of all the locomotives now in use on American railroads was placed on exhibition in the Historical Hall at the National Museum, Washington, last week. It was made in England in 1835 by George Stephenson, and sent to this country. It is the original copy sent to an American machinist, from which the present locomotive has been perfected.

Gen. Beauregard will give a history of the Shiloh Campaign in the January number of the North American Review. He claims that Gen. Algernon Sidney Johnson acted only as a corps commander at Shiloh. Gen. Beauregard emphatically asserts (contrary to the common belief) that he was the commander on both days, and without naming them, controverts the reports of Grant and Sherman as to the nation's forces being taken by surprise.

A Government despatch from Madagascar says that peace between France and Madagascar has been concluded. It is reported that the treaty of peace gives France a protecorate over the whole of Madagascar, and that there will be a French resident at the capital who will be charged with the duty of conducting the foreign affairs of Madagascar, and who, will be attended by a permanent guard. French troops will occupy Tamatave until a war indemnity of $10,000,000 francs is paid.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—The American Agriculturist for January announces, that it enters upon the new year under unusually auspicious circumstances. The old editorial force who have been connected with that perodical for periods, running up to a quarter of a century, has received further accesions in Dr. F. M. Hexhamer, so long the editor of the "American Garden," and Mr. Chester P. Dewey, a writer of national reputation, and Mr. Seth Green the noted Fish Culturist. The illustrations, of which there are a very large number represent noted horses, cattle, pigs cows, new fruitt, new potatoes, designs for new buildings, farm conveniences, household conveniences, fruits, flowers etc., etc. The full page engravings present beautiful and appropriate winter scene, executed in such a manner as to greatly please the eye. There are nearly one hundred original articles on the Milk Supply of Cities, Polled Cattle, Infections on the Farm, Landscape Painting for Winter Effect, Wheat Experiments, The Best Lightning Rods, Clydesdales Horses, Work for the Winter Months, A New Quince, Cattle Stanchons, The Loss of our Game, etc., etc. The Household and Children's Department abound in illustrations, while several new frauds are exposed in the Humbug Department. Paice, $1.50 per years; single numbers, 15 cents. Address American Agriculturist, 751 Broadway, New York.

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Hamilton, Nov. 31, 1885

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McLeod, Anderson & Co.,

Mammoth House, Georgetow

Roper the Baker to the Front

Gang down to Roper's and get some cakes,
Some buns and shortbread and some bakes,
For a'thing o' the kind he makes,
And set our table cheery O.

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For the Year 1886.

Place of Sittings and P. O. Address of Clerks.	Clerks.	Jan.	Mar.	May.	July.	Sep.	Nov.	Hour of Opening
1 Milton	Wm. Panton.	29	26	28	9	24	26	10 a.m.
2 Oakville	R. Balmer	6	3	5	3	11	3	10 a.m.
3 Georgetown	L. Grant	12	16	11	7	17	9	9.30 a.m
4 Acton	J. Matthews	13	17	12		18	10	10 a.m
5 Campbellville	S. R. Lister	11		10	0	8	8	9.30 "
6 Burlington	W. J. Bastedo	5	2	4	2	10	2	11 "

General Sessions of the Peace and County Court Sittings, with or without Jury, Tuesday 8th June, 14th December, at 1 p.m.

County Court Sittings, without Jury, Tuesday, 6th April, and 5th October, at 10 a.m.

County Court Sittings—Formerly Terms—Monday, 4th January, 5th April, 5th July, and 4th October at 10 a.m., each day.

Judges Chambers.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, except on Court days and during vacation, at 11 a.m.

Audit of Criminal Justice Accounts.—Monday, 4th January, 5th April, 5th July & 4th October, at 2 p.m.

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